DEMAND XVI—EDUCATION—GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 11,50,000 under Demand XVI—Education--Government Grant to the Travancore University.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I oppose the grant. I find from the figures given about the demands to the Colleges, in 1119 Mithunam when the Colleges re-opened the number of admission to the various groups fell in comparison.

President: Are you sure? We have on the other hand got an increase.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, the numbers in some of the individual groups fell, but the total remains the same.

President: It must have increased.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I heard the Pro-Vice Chancellor saying that.

President: What happened was that in some groups we made it very clear that it is only to the extent of laboratory accommodation and appliances that are available that students will be admitted. In other groups more persons are admitted and the net result is therefore that there is a larger number in the Colleges this year than in the previous one.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: It so happened any way that this year, probably as a result of the larger number of passes from the School Final Examination, a lot of students found it impossible to get seats anywhere either in the State or outside. I have been able to meet students who had to suspend their education this year. I do not know whether they are going to get admission next year either. That seems to be a very difficult situation. I am definitely of opinion that this introduction of practical work in the science groups may be held up for one or two years, or till the end of the war and the other courses continued with a larger number of students. I am also of the opinion that the fusion of the Arts and Science Colleges into one College has prevented the possibility of admitting more students into the Colleges. If that College was also used for fresh admissions, I am sure a large number of students more could have been admitted to the University Colleges. I am really unable to see why this fusion has taken place and why that building has been left vacant. In this connection, I am reminded, Sir, of Asutosh Mukerjee who in Calcutta, propounded the principle that he would like to see every man in the street a graduate; not that he wanted it to be literally true, but he did want that as many of the people of the country as possible should become literate. I endorse that view. It should be our duty.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: Now that the question has been referred to, the honourable member in his further remarks may bear in mind that it is just the opposite policy that has been declared by this University. That is, having regard to the tremendous rush of students in the Educational institutions only those persons specially fitted for higher education should be allowed to come in. Therefore the standard of admission should be held so high that as many as possible are deflected to vocational systems of education and other methods of employing their energies and intellectual talents rather than of going to the University and swelling the number of graduates and making the number of unemployed graduates larger and larger. As a matter of fact, further criticisms of the Honourable Member may proceed on the assumption that exactly the opposite of what has been said and wholly carried out by Sir Asutosh Mukerjee has been the prime and fundamental principle of the University here.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am glad to hear that Government have a declared policy in that. But I am bound to oppose it. The question of providing jobs for every University graduate is rather a difficult problem. I do not expect the University to give every graduate a job in Travancore. But I am definitely of the opinion that University Education will or, at least should fit young men for a career in the world. I therefore oppose any steps taken by the University to see that the standard of admission is made high so as not to be within the reach of the ordinary student. I oppose the grant.

Mr. M. Govindan: (*Nominated*) Sir, I may say just briefly the problems that have struck me most. My own impressions of University Education are that in the case of man the fullest development both of mind and body, is his duty and University Education is not a means simply for employment as clerks or as teachers. University Education is a necessary equipment for every person and it is the duty of the Government according to me to provide ample opportunities for the education of all. Now, in England, Sir, you know that many take the degree of barristers without ever going to the Courts of Law. Similarly,

President: That was about 5 or 6 years ago. Sometime before the War, the Bar Council came to the conclusion that that principle was wrong, and they have definitely gone back on the old system.

Mr. M. Govindan: That is a technical qualification. My case with regard to general education is even stronger. It is the duty of every man to equip himself in such a manner that his mind gets harmonious development of all the powers. It is the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

University Education that alone can give it. Of course, it cannot be said that every graduate should be employed. There are ever so many of our young men who are simply looking after household affairs and why should not every *chota karanavan of our tharavad* be a graduate which only means that he will be able to look after the affairs of the tharavad more efficiently. All that we have to do is to give them the facilities for educating themselves and taking themselves to the jobs they like. What Government have to do in this respect is to make better accommodation and better facilities.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai : Sir, I am one of those who believe that University is one of our precious possessions. The importance of our University lies in the fact that its aims are the pursuit of applied science and the encouragement of Kerala culture and technical education. The attention paid to physical culture and manual labour; the formation of the University Labour Corps, which has produced a tremendous influence upon the life and outlook of the student population, the possession of the stadium; the Engineering College; the creation of a Central Research Institute, all these go to the credit of our University. The Art Gallery, the Academy of Music and the School of Dancing are also noteworthy features of our University. The Military training given for the Labour Corps and the introduction of the aerial training corps are also worthy of mention. But when all is said we cannot shut our eyes over the defects of the present educational system. My honourable friend Mr. Joseph thinks that every man in the street should be a graduate, and he has quoted Sir Ausitosh Mukerjee in support of his opinion. Much water has flown under the bridge after the statement made by that great man. The lesser the number of graduates we produce, the better it will be for our country, because the fundamental defect in the system of our education, according to me, to put it in one word, is purposelessness or aimlessness. Boys and girls are now drifting from one class to another class, one school to another, from the middle school to the high school and from one college to another without any purpose, in an endless procession. Nobody knows the goal of their journey. The difficulties are more so in the case of the average student who forms the majority. In the case of the exceptionally brilliant boy, he will come out successful whatever be the limitation. Our present system is rather, I may say, rotten and not suited to the present day conditions. Sir, you have bestowed thought upon this matter, and realising the defects

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai.]

of the present educational system have appointed an Educational Reform Committee to study the whole question and to prepare and submit a report for the rehabilitation of the educational system. The Committee is working with a passion to solve the very many vital problems affecting the education of the people. The thing is that at the end of the primary Schools the people should be qualified for different callings and at the end of the Middle Schools and High Schools the equipments for life's businesses and professions should be complete so that the University need cater only to the needs of a few people who are entering those professions for which a University degree is necessary. What I say is that the University should give up mass Education and this is possible only when provision is made for entry into suitable careers at every stage.

I have at the outset, stated that the development of the Kerala Art and Culture is one of the main objects of our University and it is therefore in the fitness of things that we must give sufficient importance to the study of Sanskrit and the Dravidian languages in the University. It is not necessary for me to expatiate upon the virtues or the excellences of the Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages. Sanskrit is the record of the civilisation of a mighty nation. It is only study of the classics that will enable eu the mind to respond to the sublime and the beautiful in the universe. As far as Tamil and Sanskrit languages are concerned, they have a brilliant past and tradition. When I went through the pages of the budget I found that the Sanskrit and Malayalam Departments are put under the charge of Superintendents. Some how or other, I have a prejudice against the designation "Superintendents". I generally associate the term with the Police or the Press or the Mint. What I suggest is that instead of Superintendents, Professors should be appointed both for Sanskrit and Dravidian languages. One Professor should be appointed for Sanskrit alone and another for the Dravidian Languages. The creation of the posts of Professors for these Departments will raise the status and importance of Sanskrit and Malayalam sections. These two languages will have to play a very important part in our University.

Another point I have to mention is that the status of the Sanskrit College should be raised. Archaeology must be given due recognition in the curriculum of the collegiate education. I urge that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

that subject may be introduced as one of the subjects for optional course in our Colleges. I understand that in the Annamala University, Archaeology is included as one of the subjects for Optional.

A word about journalism. It should be included as one of the subjects for studies in our educational institutions. Journalism plays a very important part in shaping public opinion in the country. Contribution of the subject of journalism in the matter of education is by no means a negligible one.

As regards the visual education which is now being imparted to the students of the local High Schools and Colleges under the auspices of our University, I appeal to you, Sir, that such a course may be extended to other Municipalities and towns in the State which have public cinema theatres and as a matter of fact all the Municipalities and most of the towns do possess cinema theatres. Such a course would greatly improve the knowledge of the student population. With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: Sir, I rise to support the Demand. There has been much discontent in the State with regard to the admission of students in our University Colleges. Whether the University should liberalise education by admitting all students into its portals or whether it should concentrate more upon efficiency, is a matter on which opinion is divided and I do not want to pronounce an opinion on that matter. Now that the Government have come out with a clear cut and well defined enunciation of policy regarding admission of students in the University, what I submit is this.

President : Before the demand is put to vote, after the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has spoken, I propose to address this House with regard to University education and the correlation of that education to secondary and primary courses of studies,

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed : On the matter of admission of students, I would base my remarks on the presumption that instruction in the University should be brought on a more efficient line and the standard of attainment also should be brought on a higher plane. For this, I suggest that the passes from the School Final class, I mean the percentage of passes, should be restricted. Two bases must be adopted at that point namely, those who could take up the University career and those who show an aptitude for vocational training. If the percentage of promotions in the School Final class is restricted and only those who satisfy the test for University courses are selected for higher studies, then much of the difficulty regarding admission could be obviated. I hope the Reform Committee which is investigating the matter will do the needful in that direction.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Shahul Hameed].

In this connection, I would suggest the formation of an employment bureau under the auspices of our University. For, in the post-war period, we may have to tackle the problem of the unemployed, both in the general and the educated spheres and there will be the case of our demobilised men who will be returning in larger numbers and whose presence would make the situation still worse. Then, it will be a proud privilege for our University to take up that question and the formation of an employment bureau would go a great way towards the solution of the problem.

I would suggest for the attention of Government that provision should be made in the University for technological courses. Just like weaving, the coir industry is becoming more and more important in the State. In the circumstances, I think it will do well if the University provides instruction for weaving of coir mats and rugs as part of its technological course.

Mr. G. Revi Varma : Sir, I also support the Demand. I fully endorse the enunciation of policy pronounced by the Chair in the matter of University education in the State. I may be permitted to refer to 2 or 3 points in this connection. In the matter of medical inspection of students of the University Colleges, I find that out of 134 students examined from the men category, 24 per cent are found to be of malnutrition; among the girl students, out of 39, 45 per cent are affected by malnutrition. It is very alarming to hear such reports appearing in the Annual Report of the University. Something should be done to root out this feature. I suggest that provision for the establishment of more hostels should be made by Government, at least in this city, and arrangements made for the proper supervision of their dietic arrangements in those hostels. If the medical examination reports are found to be not satisfactory, remedial measures should be adopted to minimise the evil. It is found from the reports that there are cases of tonsils, defective vision and other like things. Out of 129 students 23·1 per cent suffer from tonsils; 21·7 per cent out of 121 are of defective vision. In the case of women students, 30 per cent are suffering from defective vision and other types of disease. I would bring to the notice of Government that at least from this year onwards, more attention should be paid by the authorities to free students from defects of health.

I wish to make an observation regarding the giving of research degrees. I fear that too many of the students are awarded such degrees and I do not know whether they are deserving or not. With regard to that, my submission is that there must be some restric-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

tion in the grant of that honour. Some strict policy should be adopted by the University in the matter of giving research degrees. It should not be confined to the period of research activity of one or two years in the University, especially in the line of scientific and industrial courses. It seems that after a course of an year or two at the most, research degrees are given now. That should not be the case in the normal course of affairs.

I wish to make another suggestion for the attention of the Government. There is the need for making this University a residential one. From the budget I find that we are going to spend this year about Rs. 8 lakhs for University buildings. That is a very big amount. I do not wish that this amount should be spent for constructing buildings in this city which is already crowded with buildings. I would request Government to select suitable places about 10 or 12 miles away from the present site and to put up buildings as in the case of Osmania University or the Christian College of Madras where about 1000 acres have been acquired as premises for the housing of colleges. There should also be a plan such as the 5 or 6 year programme fixed for the putting up of buildings aimed at the development of the University.

I have to submit a word on the administration of the Public Library Committee. Now, Sir, I find as a member of one of the mofussil libraries affiliated to the Public Library there is nobody to represent the case of mofussil libraries in the Public Library. That is a very important thing in these times. There are 13 mofussil libraries affiliated to the Trivandrum Public Library and there is a common complaint that we do not get books that we ask for at the proper time. The books are got very late and what we get is not at all worth reading. Therefore, just to place such complaints before the committee there is at present no scope. Therefore, there is need for nomination of a representative to the Public Library Committee, from among the members of mofussil libraries to represent their interests. During the past few years, no books of up-to-date importance were being got down in the Public Library. Formerly, on all branches of knowledge books were being got down in the Public Library and that system is not at present in vogue.

President : Most of the important publication centres, such as Macmillan and others might have been burnt down as a result of bombing and hence no books of up-to-date importance could be got down.

Mr. H. C. Papworth : Besides, there is the Government of India ban on the import of books from these places and it is being enforced very vigilantly.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President : Further, there is the fact that the Government of India have regarded the importation of books as a luxury during these times.

Mr. G. Revi Varma : Sir my point is that in all branches of studies, books are not being got down by the University. They are getting down books of academic interest only. Preference should not be shown to one school of thought. The Public Library should be an institution where you will be able to get books on all branches of knowledge.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai : Sir, I too support the Demand, I belong to the old generation, for in my days, there was the Shepperd Grammar, Nesfield Grammar, Waltons Synthesis, and so forth and we were writing essays on different topics of topical importance.

President : It happens to be the same generation as mine.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai : Sir, now it is distressing to find that the standard of English has gone down. If the students of the present day colleges are sent out after their graduation, I am afraid there will be no market for them on account of their poor equipment in English. From the Examination standards, the question papers seem to come up to the standard, but in actual practice, the standard seems to be low. The mere setting up of question papers would not show a correct standard. In the matter of development of the English language, students must be given exercising in essay writing, composition writing and so forth of a general character and their knowledge should be tested in that manner. No such practice seems to be adopted in these days. The old method of teaching English should be restored I am saying all these from actual experience on the matter. Therefore, I wish to bring to the attention of the University authorities that all arrangements should be made for improving the teaching of English from the High School standard upwards.

Then I come to Tamil. Sir, I know you are a patron of the Tamil language, Tamil culture and Tamil literature. A few days before you assumed the Dewanship of Travancore, I read in a paper one of your lectures made in Madras. I found from it that you knew the history of the language, the literature of the language, the sweetness of the language and the ancient heritage of the language. But my point is that in the Travancore University, Tamil has not found a proper place. Even in the matter of appointing lecturers in Tamil, we find this. Those who impart Tamil lessons in the University are styled as Munshies and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Pandits, they are not called Professors, Lecturers, or Assistant Lecturers and all that like the Professors of Mathematics etc.

President: The whole matter is under consideration, and I think in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, orders will be passed.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: I thank you, Sir, I am very grateful.....

President: No, no. Please wait till the orders are passed.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: Some research scholarships are instituted in this respect. But I feel that a readership is also very necessary for going through the history of the development of the language and other things. For the development of the language, this is very necessary. I understand that an endowment of one lakh of rupees is made by Mr. Alagappa Chettiar. That amount should be utilised in such a way as to develop the language and make it possible. .....

President: A committee of experts is sitting on the matter.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: Hoping that all things necessary for the development of the language will be done, I support the demand.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker (*Mavelikara and Thiruvella* cum *Pathanamthitta*): In supporting the motion, I wish to say a word about the Travancore Central Research Institute. My submission is that this branch of the University should be encouraged. I am raising this point with reference to the publication made by the Director of Industries in which he has stated that he made some research work about the tapioca flour and that sago and other medicinal foods can be prepared out of it. But in the report published by the University I do not find any such research work having been done by the University. Any Travancorean will be proud of the useful research work done by this branch. I would even suggest that intelligent students should be sent from our country to other institutions for training. I am making this suggestion.

Mr. E. I. Chacko (*Director of Industries*): The University have now taken up earnestly the research on tapioca starch.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: Thank you.

From the reports of the Bose Research Institute, I find that they are now engaged in the extraction of medicine from Indian medicinal plants. That struck me further in connection with the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

suggestion that a faculty of Ayurveda may be opened in our University as well. Under the Benares University, there is a course of studies for six years and at the end of the course, they give a diploma. I am fully aware that a book on Materia Medica has to be written on proper basis and on modern lines and proper training has to be given when instituting such a course here. Still, from reports it is seen that students trained in Madras, because they get training in Surgery also, get employment in war service. But here no such facilities are available.

President : Is it so? Then the honourable member may remember that at present the Ayurveda College has added to it, courses in Anatomy, Physiology and Elemental Surgery.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : Thank you, Sir. With regard to the admission of students to the Colleges, I would make a suggestion. The standard must be raised so far as college education is concerned. And up to the School Final class, studies should be encouraged by giving liberal promotions. To give two different sets of certificates to students passing the School Final examination is not practical. If a student does not get admission to the colleges here, he can try a chance in colleges affiliated to other Universities. But unless there is a certificate to the effect that the student is eligible for admission to the University course, those Universities will not give him admission. The certificate must be clear that he is eligible for college admission.

If the students who pass the School Final class have a more liberal chance in the Public Service Commissioner's examination, and if graduates are not permitted to compete with them for lower pay, and if the former are given facilities for going for other branches of studies as well, the rush to the college classes will be limited. Graduates may be given chances in higher appointments and I would suggest that they may even be not allowed to appear for the examination conducted by the Public Service Commissioner for lower pay. I would also snggest that these examinations may be conducted by the University.

Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar : *(Commerce and Industry North)* Sir, திருவிதாங்கூர் சர்வகலாசாலையில் மற்ற பாஷைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் சலுகைகளைப் போல் தமிழுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். ஸர், ஒருகாலத்தில் திருவாங்கூர் சமஸ்தானம் முழுவதிலும் தமிழே பிரதான பாஷையாகவிருந்தது என்பதற்கு பழைய ரிக்கார்டுகளும், சரித்திர ஆராய்ச்சிகளும் போதிய அத்தாக்ஷியாகும். அக்காலங்களில் கவர்மெண்டின் நடவடிக்கைகள் யாவும் தமிழிலேயேயிருந்தன. ஸர், பொதுவாகச்

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

சொல்லுமிடத்து அக்காலத்தில் தமிழ் பாஷையே ராஜாங்க பாஷையாக வழங்கி வந்தது. அதனால் தமிழின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு அரசாங்கமும் வேண்டிய உதவி செய்து வந்தது. அப்படியுள்ள தமிழ்பாஷை தற்போது இந்நாட்டில் பெயரளவிலிருக்கிறதே யொழிய, அதன் அபிவிருத்திக்காக யாதொரு உதவியும் கவர்மெண்டார் செய்திருப்பதாகக் காணப்படவில்லை. தமிழ் என்ற பேச்சளவில், பிரிட்டிஷ் இந்தியாவை யடுத்துள்ள இடங்களில் மாத்திரம் தமிழ் நடமாட்டமுண்டேயொழிய மற்றயிடங்களில் காணப்படவில்லை. ஏதோ அங்குமிங்குமாக சில தமிழ்பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மற்றப்படி இந்நாட்டின் புராதனபாஷையாகிய தமிழின் வளர்ச்சிக்காக இந்நாட்டில் தமிழ் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஸ்தாபிக்கவோ, அல்லது மற்றப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் தமிழின் வளர்ச்சிக்காக உதவி செய்வதாகவோ யாதொன்றும் காணப்படவில்லை.

ஸர், ஆலப்புழை, கொல்லம், திருவனந்தபுரம், நாகர்கோவில் முதலிய பெரிய கச்சவடஸ்தலங்களிலுள்ள கடைக்கணக்குகளெல்லாம் தமிழிலேயேயிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் வியாபாரிகளின் வியாபார விஷயமாயுள்ள கடிதங்களெல்லாம் தமிழில்தான். அப்படிப்பட்ட ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழின் வளர்ச்சிக்காக போதிய உதவி செய்யாமலிருப்பது ஒரு பெரிய சங்கடம்.

ஸர், இன்னும் தமிழ் அறிந்தவன் சமுதாயம், மலவர், குறவர், இன்னும் அநேக ஹிந்து சமுதாயங்களையெல்லாம் சேர்த்து மற்ற ஹிந்துக்கள் என்ற ஒரு தனி ஹிந்துசமுதாயமாகத்தள்ளியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது கவர்மெண்டின் ஜாதிவாரிபட்டிகையில் நாயர், நமூதிரி, பிராமணர் பின்பு மற்ற ஹிந்துக்கள், என்று காணப்படுகிறது. மற்றஹிந்துக்கள் என்ற ஹிந்துக்கள், நாயர், நமூதிரி, பிராமணர் இவர்களின் ஜனத்தொகையைவிட அதிகமாயிருப்பவர். ஆனாலும் பப்ளிக்ஸர்வீஸிலோ, யூனிவர்ஸிட்டி இன்னும் பெரிய சர்வகலாசாலைகளில் எங்களுக்கு சரியானபடி பிராதிநித்தியம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஸர், என் சமுதாயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், என் சமுதாயத்தில் பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸில் பிரவேசனம் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் யூனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலும், பெரிய சர்வகலாசாலைகளிலும் சேர்ந்து படிக்க போக்கியதையுள்ளவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு Admission பிரவேசனம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் முதலாவது மற்ற ஹிந்துக்கள் என்ற ஹிந்துக்கள் ஜனத்தொகையில் அதிகமாயிருந்தாலும், ஜனத்தொகை அனுசரித்து பிராதிநித்தியம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இரண்டாவது என் சமுதாயம் ஒரு சிறிய சமுதாயம் 'மற்ற ஹிந்துக்கள் என்று ஒரு பிரத்தியேகமான பிரிவில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால், படித்து பட்டம்பெற்ற என் சமுதாயத்தினருக்கும் Public Serviceல் பிராதிநித்தியம் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. அதுபோலவே யூனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலும், சர்வகலாசாலைகளிலும் என் சமுதாயத்தினருக்கு (Admisson) அட்மிஷன் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. கடைகளிலிருந்து கணக்கெழுதி பிழைக்கலாமென்று நினைத்தாலோ அதற்கும் ஒரு வழியில்லாமல், தமிழுக்கு யாதொரு விதமானஉதவியும் அளிக்கப்ப

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar.]

வேதில்லை. இந்நாட்டில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு தமிழர்கள். அவர்களுடைய தாய்பாஷை தமிழ் கொஞ்சகாலத்தில் இந்நாட்டிலிருந்து மறைந்துவிடும் போல் காணப்படுகிறது. ஸர். தங்கள் காலத்தில் யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியின் மூலம் தமிழ் அபிவிருத்திக்கு தாங்கள் எதாவது செய்து தரக்கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

ஸர், இந்த சட்டசபையில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் பாஸாயிருக்கிறது. இந்த கவுன்ஸலில் நான் எத்தனைகாலம் மெம்பராயிருக்கிறேனே

President: நீங்கள் தான்பாஸ் பண்ணியிருக்கிறீர்கள்.

Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar: ஸர், ஆம் நான் இந்த Upper House ல் எவ்வளவு காலம் மெம்பராயிருக்கிறேனே அதுவரை என் அல வென்ஸில் பாதிபை யூனிவேர்ஸிட்டிக்கு தமிழ் அபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், மீதிப்பாதியை Vanchi Poor Fundக்கும் கொடுத்துக் கொள்வேன் என்று சொல்லிகொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. Revi varma Valia Raja (*Edavaka*): സർ, ശ്രീചിത്തിര തിരുനാൾ തിരുമനസിലെ തിരുനാമധേയം കനകലിപികളിൽ ചിത്രീകരിച്ച് പഠിലസിക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർസംസ്കൃതകലാശാലയുടെ, വൈസ് ചാൻസലർ എന്നുള്ളപദവി വളരെ പ്രശസ്തിയോടും, പൗരുഷത്തോടും, വിശേഷിച്ചു ഒരു ഭാഷാഭിമാനി എന്നുള്ള നിലയിലും നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുവരുന്ന ദിവാൻജിഅവർകൾ, കേരളക്കരയിൽ, വിശേഷിച്ചു മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്ക് അത് അർഹിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ബദ്ധശ്രദ്ധനായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള ഈ നിർവിവാദമാണ്. ഭാഷാദേവിയുടെ തിരുമുമ്പാകെയുള്ള ഒരു തിരുമുൽക്കാഴ്ചയായി പ്രശോഭിക്കുന്ന ഈ സംസ്കൃതകലാശാല വളർന്നുവന്ന് ഒരു കാലത്തു് കേരളക്കരയുടെ മുഴുവൻ മണിദീപമായി പ്രകാശിച്ചുകൊള്ളുമെന്നുള്ള അങ്ങയുടെ ദീർഘദൃഷ്ടി അഭിനന്ദനാർഹമെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അനുമോദനാർഹവുമാണ്. ഒന്നരണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിനുമുൻപ് അങ്ങുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്, അങ്ങയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പ്രസംഗം മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ ആയിരിക്കുമെന്ന്. മലയാളഭാഷയെ പുനർജീവിപ്പിച്ച് വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തി അതു് അർഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നതിന് ഒരു മാർഗദർശിയായി മുന്നോട്ടുവന്ന അങ്ങയുടെ മലയാളപ്രസംഗംകേട്ട് ആനന്ദിക്കാൻ ഭാഷാഭിമാനികളായ അസ്മാദൃശന്മാർ എത്രമാത്രം പുളകംകൊള്ളുകയായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ, ആ ആനന്ദം അതിന്റെ ഉൽഭവസ്ഥാനത്തുതന്നെ അമർന്നുപോയി എന്നു് വളരെ നിരാശയോടും, വ്യസനത്തോടുംകൂടി പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

President: I should have done that but for the necessity of publicity outside the State.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Revi varma Valia Raja: സർ, അങ്ങ് മലയാളഭാഷയെ വളരെ അഭിമാനപുരസ്സരം വീക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിന്, ഉദാഹരണമായി, കേരളസാഹിത്യ പരിഷത്തിലെ ഒരു ആജീവനമെമ്പർ സ്ഥാനം കൈവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതോർക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഭാഷാഭിമാനികളായ ഏവർക്കും അതു വളരെയാനന്ദദായകമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർവ്വകലാശാലാസ്ഥാപനം ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരുന്നകാലത്തും അതിന്റെ അത്ഭുതപൂർവ്വമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ചിന്ത തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മാത്രമല്ല, മലയാളക്കര മുഴുവനും വ്യാപിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രതീക്ഷ അനുസരിച്ച് ഇന്നത്തെ സർവ്വകലാശാല മലയാളഭാഷയുടെ വിപുലീകരണത്തിനായി വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രോൽസാഹനം നൽകുന്നില്ലെന്ന് വളരെ വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ക്ലേശം കൂടാതെ ഒരു സംഗതിക്കുടി ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

അതായത്, ശ്രീമൂലംതിരുനാൾ രാജർഷിയുടെ കാലത്ത്, ചിതലിന്റെ മുതലായി മറഞ്ഞുകിടന്നിരുന്ന പല പല ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും—സംസ്കൃതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും മലയാളഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും—ശേഖരിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു് അന്ന് ഉത്ഭവിച്ചു. അതിൽ വ്യാപൃതനായ ഗണപതിശാസ്ത്രികളുടെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ സംസ്കൃതത്തിനും കുറെക്കഴിഞ്ഞ് മഹാകവി ഉള്ളൂരിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ മലയാളത്തിനും ഒരു സ്ഥാനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അന്ന് അറിവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ അനവധിഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിച്ച് പല പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളും ധാരാളം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. മലയാളംസെക്ഷൻ മഹാകവി ഉള്ളൂരിന്റെ കൈയ്യിൽനിന്നും പ്രസിദ്ധനായ ശ്രീമാൻ കൊളത്തേരി ശങ്കരമേനോന്റെ കൈയ്യിൽ ആയതിനുശേഷവും മലയാളത്തിൽ പലപല പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളുംനടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ സാംബശാസ്ത്രികൾ കൂറേറെറരായശേഷം സംസ്കൃതശാഖയിൽ പല പല പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളും പുറത്തുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. തർക്കം, ജ്യോതിഷം, വൈദ്യം, വ്യാകരണം, കലാപരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ മുതലായി മലയാളത്തിൽ വളരെനാളുകളായി ഒളിഞ്ഞുകിടന്നിരുന്ന പല ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളും തേടിപ്പിടിച്ച് ആ വിഷയങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതെല്ലാം ഈ സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ കീഴിൽ ആയതിനുശേഷം ആ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണസംപ്രദായങ്ങളിൽ വളരെവളരെ അമാന്തം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ [illegible] സംസ്കൃതഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: That is merely because of the difficulties of getting paper. I may assure the honourable member that I am bestowing personal attention on this matter of the publication of Malayalam and Tamil books. A large number of manuscripts has been got ready for publication. We do not want to publish them in bad paper and in indifferent print. That is the only reason for the delay.

Mr. Revi varma Valia Raja: Thank you, Sir.

എന്നാൽ മലയാളത്തിൽ ഇനിയും അനവധി ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ഒളിഞ്ഞു കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ കടലാസിന്റെ ക്ഷാമം തീരുമ്പോൾ പുറത്തുവരുമെന്നുള്ള ദിവാൻജിയുടെ ഉറപ്പിൽ സന്തോഷിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇതിനു പുറമേ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിഘണ്ടു നിർമ്മാണത്തിനായിട്ട് ഏതോ ചില ആളുകൾ ചില സംഖ്യകൾ സംഭാവനചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വക സംഖ്യകൊണ്ട് മലയാളത്തിൽ ഒരു നിഘണ്ടു ഈ സർവ്വകലാശാലയിൽനിന്നും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് ഗവൺമെന്റിനും മലയാളഭാഷയുടെ നിലയ്ക്കും ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

President: Order, order. In regard to that matter we promised to co-operate with the Madras University and we were expecting the Madras University to take some steps in the matter. I understand that final decisions have not yet been taken. If there is any difficulty for Madras to co-operate with us in this matter, this University will have to take it upon itself.

Mr. Revi Varma Valia Raja: ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളതായ ചില വിഷയങ്ങളാണ് ഈ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചതു്.

President: I am afraid there is no time for any other honourable member to speak.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Sir, in replying briefly to this debate, I must, first of all, refer to the question of admissions to University College and the other colleges of the University. I must dispel the erroneous impression which must have got round that the Principals of Colleges have decreased the number of admissions this year. That is not so, for, as you said, Sir, the Principals of all Colleges in the University have admitted as many students as possible. For instance, take University College as an example. The numbers there, this year and last year are greater than the numbers that were admitted in the old Arts and Science

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Colleges, put together. The numbers may be interesting, if I quote figures for the past three years. In 1940-41 when there were two colleges, the total strength of the two together was 1208. In the following year, 1941-42, when the two colleges were still in existence, the number was 1249. In the succeeding year which was the first year of the amalgamation and the beginning of the existence of University College, the number increased from 1249 to 1292. One would have thought that probably the maximum had then been reached. But last year and this year we have exceeded in University College, 1400. That is a record—an undesirable record it may be—but still a numerical record. All the other Colleges in the State are full and the Women's College in Trivandrum is fuller than ever before.

I am not boasting of these figures. In fact, I do not think that a building of that kind should have crowded into it any thing like 1400 young men and women, which is thoroughly bad in my opinion and in the opinion of most people from the point of view of good education and sound learning. Any impartial surveyor of those buildings—and I have made a survey myself—would come to the conclusion that not more than 800 people can be comfortably accommodated in that building and that compound. And 800 is more than it ever had when it was only the Science College. Some how or other, we have squeezed in 600 people more. It is thoroughly bad from the stand point of good education and sound learning. I would appeal to honourable members not to judge of the University from the number of people that can be huddled together in so many sq. feet of floor space, but from the other criteria from which alone University education can be judged. I shall speak about that later on. But I hope the figures I have quoted will remove any erroneous impression.

The introduction of Practical Examinations by the University has made a reduction in the actual number admitted into group II. These Practical Examinations are entirely a matter for the Senate. In fact, I feel that, representing an autonomous body which has been founded by an Act and which works according to its own laws and statutes, I can say very little in this House beyond giving honourable members some interesting information. Very little that I can say can commit the authorities of the University who, in most matters referrred to in this House, are autonomous. The question as to whether Practical Examinations were to be introduced now or whether it would be wiser to postpone them till after the war, is entirely a matter for the Senate and, as I said, nothing that I can say can commit the University. The same is true with regard to several other matters that were raised. Whether journalism should be introduced in the University, or whether there should be an employment bureau there again nothing that I can say here can commit the University. These are entirely matters for the Senate,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In view of the fact that in some of the British Indian Universities October courses have been introduced for the Intermediate examination so that they may have the whole course for the first B. A in ten months, may I know whether such an examination is not advisable here?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: It is entirely a matter for the Senate of the University. Also, with regard to the question whether certain people at the head of the Sanskrit or Malayalam department, should be designated as Superintendants or Professors, it is a matter for the Senate. In regard to the standard of Research degrees, it is entirely a matter within the competence of the Senate. All that I can say here is that the standard of Research degrees will be more vigilantly watched. One member referred to medical inspection. I agree that the incidence of disease is high. But if honourable members will look carefully they will find that 90 per cent. of these defects and illnesses were contracted before the students joined the Colleges. The vast majority of them are children's ailments like tonsillitis, adenoids, defective vision and the like. We examine these young men and women when they come to us, when they have already got these diseases. All these diseases should have been remedied in childhood. It is too late when they come to us, although in the first two or three weeks we get them examined. The Inter-University Board has called attention to this matter. It is a pity that this is not attended to early in life. I suggest that some intensive scheme of child welfare alone can remedy these diseases at a time when they are easily remediable.

Reference was made to the Public Library. The honourable member was quite wrong in saying that it is affiliated to the University. Administratively it is attached to the University and I am the Chairman of the Committee, and the budget is included in the University budget. But that is all the connection. As you pointed out, Sir, there has been for the past two or three years a ban on the import of books and I have received information that the ban is to be more rigidly enforced. In the past few years we have received only 10 per cent of the books we have ordered, and that 10 per cent consists of books which other people do not want. With regard to the books which we import, we seem to get books that other people do not want. The exporters do not send us books for which they have a wide sale, and they export those that they have on their hands. I may say that that is a condition which is likely to continue at any rate this year, and probably until shipping space becomes available. Of course, honourable members may be aware of the great havoc done in London. Not less than 6 million books were destroyed by the German blitz on the City.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Only one point was made regarding the research institute and Mr. Chacko really answered that. The honourable member was quoting from the Report of 1118. But naturally you would like to know that as far as tapioca research is concerned a comprehensive scheme of a five year programme has been drawn up for the study of the cultivation of tapioca with a view to improvement in varieties and qualities. This work is now being done by the research branch of the University and within the last few weeks Government have promised to place at the disposal of the University extensive grounds in Trivandrum in order that the research may be carried out. I think you, Sir, also want to speak, so I will conclude.

Reference has been made to the University Reorganisation and honourable members know that there is a reorganisation Committee which is considering the reform of all grades of education. One of its main objects is to prevent what was referred to as the aimless procession from the primary school to the middle school, from the middle school to the high school and from the high school to the college, and then for students to find themselves unqualified for any particular job. The object of this commission will be to make every educational stage complete in itself, and to make every grade of education, with or without further technical and specialised training, lead to the main avocations in life. If that is done, we expect the biggest diversion at the high school stage, where people should, with a high school equipment, good general knowledge and an all round education, be fit for the majority of vocations in life and for almost all avenues in Government service. If that can be done, that will relieve the University of its present wrongful task of mass education and leave it free to fulfil its rightful functions.

President: Before putting the Demand to vote, let me clarify one or two points. In what I am saying I am adverting not only to the conditions obtaining in Travancore but also to analogous conditions practically all over India. I venture to do this because I have been connected in some way or other with half a dozen Universities in India and one thing which may be said to be common to all these Universities is that they do not know what to do with their graduates. Two schools of thought have been in existence recently. One was that a University would have done its duty if it sheltered and trained all available young men or women from the age of 14 or 15 up to the age of 20 or 21 in various classes and finally made him or her emerge from the portals of the University with a degree. The University was not concerned as to what happened to them after the degree was obtained. The boy or girl was not qualified specially by the training that he or she received to go into any

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President]

technical or vocational life unless to the extent that he or she underwent some technical or specialisad courses. He had a general education and could form part of the ministerial or lower administrative service. He had no other equipment. But it was at the same time so absolutely emphasised that nobody will get entrance into various offices and into various arenas of service unless a person was a graduate that practically every parent found it incumbent upon him to spend his family fortunes, to mortgage or sell his estates in order to enable the student to finish the E. S. L. C., to go through the Intermediate course, through the B. A. course and very often the B. L. course. One of the objects or ideas with which the Travancore University was founded was as early as possible to put a stop to that particular state of things and follow the other school of thought which sought to fit a graduate for certain definite lines of work only provided that he was fit for them. Naturally in the first three or four years such a programme could not be implemented or carried out effectively. As Mr. Papworth has pointed out, there is a Committee appointed to examine the whole question of primary, secondary, technical and University education. I have no doubt that that Committee will come to some kind of conclusion on the objects and scope of the University education and the limits within which that education has to be imparted. Speaking now without any desire to predetermine the course of discussion or investigation of that Committee, the provisional conclusion of Government is as follows. It is the duty of the Government sooner or later, sooner rather than later, to make primary education free and compulsory throughout the State. That primary education should be imparted in such a manner that at the end of that period the boy or girl who has received that primary education should be able not only to read and write but also to have a certain amount of physical equipment and a certain bias towards literary, scientific or vocational pursuits. In other words, at the end of the primary course it is expected, firstly that the physical growth of the boy or girl would have been attended to with so much nutrition where necessary, so much medical examination where necessary, so much dental or ophthalmic examination where necessary which would have been given to the student so as to make him physically fit for the higher course. The secondary course will be very largely extended to meet more demands than are now coped with. It will be the object of the Government to make it possible for the large bulk of students to take to their after life and career at this stage. This involves that the University course will be necessarily restricted only to those people who are by nature, by financial resources or otherwise fitted to proceed to the higher courses. I shall pause here for a moment and make it clear that it is not intended to convey the impression that only the rich or the financially solvent

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

young person would be able to go through the University courses. Government are aware that riches and aptitude for learning do not always go together. It will be the object of the Government to institute a very widely extended system of fellowships and scholarships so that, as in Scotland and in some parts of America, it may be said that no person who can take advantage of a higher University course will be precluded from getting that advantage merely because of the paucity of financial resources. For that a fund of Rs. 50 lakhs would be necessary ultimately and in the course of some years and it is my hope that not an inconsiderable portion of that amount will be placed at the disposal of the University within the next five or six years so that the University may administer the funds and may grant scholarships to those students who belong to the backward communities, let us say, who have no solvent parents but who might by nature have been intended for higher commercial, literary, or scientific studies. That having been granted, the next objective of the University is rigorously to shut out persons who are second or third rate and who need not waste their energy in pursuing a course which is bound to lead to calamitous disappointments. The University will therefore have necessarily to impose some sort of jurisdictional restraint upon the affiliated colleges as well, and that is a matter which I wish now to make public. It is not only the stoppage of admission of the indifferent to the University College. This University should resolve that in the State of Travancore those persons who are fitted for higher education will be allowed, financed and encouraged to go through that education. Look at the waste of the materials and finances involved in any other course. We want laboratories extended and intensified. We want engineering courses to be elaborated. We want technology to be widespread and fruitful. We want the great industries to be founded and strengthened in the State. We want mechanical engineering, marine engineering and hydro-electric engineering to be developed. That can only be done by the expenditure of large sums of money. If we are to produce men who automatically and mechanically go just through the B. A. course only because there is nothing else for them to do and then be only fitted for applying for various ministerial appointments we shall have done ill by this generation and the next generation. I shall go further and say that as soon as the Educational Reforms Committee has finished its labours, Government will also have to deal with the question of entrance to Government service. It is the definite policy of the Government to discourage the entrance of the ordinary B. A. as such into Government service. In other words, the fact that a person is a B. A. will not be regarded as a *conditio sine qua non* of entrance to public service. There will be a further and rigorous qualifying

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President]

test held by Government involving the study, not of philosophy or some recondite portion of English literature or philosophy but studies directed to improve general knowledge and knowledge of affairs and events and also of precis writing and composition leading to general up-to-dateness and alertness and precision of thought and language. For these purposes parallel courses will have to be started either by the University or the Government. But the object of the Government is to see that no parent sends a person willy-nilly to the B. A. course with the fond expectation that by his being a B. A. he will necessarily or inevitably get into Government service. These things will not come into operation immediately. All these ideas will have to be worked out as a part of the general reorganisation of the educational curriculum and educational policy not antecedent to but consequent upon the recommendation of the Educational Reforms Committee which will be considered in due time by the two Houses of the Legislature and on the basis of which the further policy of Government will be clarified and enunciated.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,50,000 under Demand XVI Education—Government grant to the Travancore University—was put and carried.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result.

AYES.—31.

1. Mr. E. I. Chacko.
2. ,, A. Gopala Menon.
3. ,, H. C. Papworth.
4. ,, P. A. Kasim.
5. ,, C. Kumara Das.
6. ,, S. Narayana Aiyar.
7. ,, K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
8. Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai.
9. Mr. K. Subramonia Pillai.
10. ,, N. Ramamurti.
11. ,, T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai.
12. ,, A. Gabriel Nadar.
13. ,, M. Govindan.
14. ,, D. Krishnan Potti.
15. Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai.
16. Mr. G. Madhavan.
17. Sahib Bahadur M. Mohamed Mustafa.
18. Mr. G. Narayana Iyer.
19. ,, N. Naryana Kurup.
20. ,, K. G. Narayana Panickar.
21. ,, V. N. Padmanabha Pillai.
22. ,, T. W. U. Park.
23. ,, K. A. Raman Pillai.
24. ,, G. Revi Varma.
25. ,, Revi Varma Valia Raja.
26. ,, A. N. Satyanesan.
27. Sahib Bahadur K. Shahul Hameed.
28. Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen.
29. Sreemathi P. Thankamma.
30. Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar.
31. ,, M. K. Velu Pillai.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

NOES.—2.

1. Mr. P. Gopalan. | 2. Mr. K. S. Joseph.

NEUTRALS 2.

1. Mr. K. C. Chandy. | 2. Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.

The motion was declared carried, 31 Voting for 2 against and 2 remaining neutral.

The Grant was made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2 p. m. and re-assembled at 3-0 p. m. with the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls :

1. Mr. K. Madhava Kurup,
(*Director of Registration.*)
2. Mr. K. N. Madhava Panicker,
(*Ceramic Expert to Government.*)
3. Mr. R. Vasudeva Puduval,
(*Director of Archaeology and Protector of Backward Communities.*)

DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION EXCLUDING GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 65,53,415 under Demand XVII-Education excluding Grant to the Travancore University.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Sir, I oppose the grant. But before I give my reasons for it I congratulate the Government on having accepted the principle of compulsory primary education. When I saw a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs under this Demand, I was somewhat puzzled as to how Government were going to put this scheme through. It seems to me that without a primary education Bill being introduced and passed in the Legislature, it is not very safe for Government to attempt compulsory education. There are many questions that will have to be tackled. That is a problem that is bristling with difficulties. Without committing myself or my party one way or the other, let me say this. This compulsory primary education is a matter in which Christians in general and the Catholic Church in particular have certain clear cut and definite views. There are other matters also to be tackled before compulsory primary education can be put through. I hope that in this matter Government

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly